

The Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast are served together with unfailing regularity in the best homes of Richmond. In your morning program complete!

The Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES-DISPATCH adds the name of its home city to its title with this issue, and hereafter will be known as The Richmond Times-Dispatch—a change designed to establish a closer identity with the city of its publication and most vital interests. It is proud of Richmond, and wants the world to know it.

Due to President Wilson

JUST what would have happened to the collection of tolls for the passage of vessels through the Panama Canal had not President Wilson insisted on the repeal of the measure which gave free passage to American shipping, is illustrated by the last report of the canal's operation.

Just about half the total tonnage for the two months of the waterway's operation has been American, and if the free tolls law had still been in effect, half of the canal's revenue would have been lost. That loss, of course, would have had to be made up by taxation of the whole American people.

The people owe that much to the President's determination that treaty pledges should be redeemed.

Heroes of Fiction Made Real

OUT in Colorado the other day a moving picture actor nearly lost his life in "rescuing" the heroine of the drama from a burning building. His own rescue was promptly made a part of the play, and when he was brought back to consciousness and had his burns dressed, the actor went on with his work.

Such stories as these are common. Those that act with the camera as spectator and audience must very closely approximate the deeds of skill and daring which have hitherto been only possible in the pages of a story book. They must not shrink from any danger to life and limb which the enterprising director demands of them. If they—men and women alike—are to participate in a railroad wreck, they must be ready. If they are asked to gallop at breakneck speed over bad country, they must mount their horses and away. When it is desired, as it was after the Titanic disaster, to show the foundering of a ship at sea, motion picture actors must cheerfully take chances of being drowned.

Thus a profession of concentrated adventure has been born.

The Lesson of Mexico

THE manner in which President Wilson has handled the Mexican problem affords a very good example of how a man ought to face the perplexities of everyday life. In Mexico the President has a complicated and thoroughly ungrateful task. He has the power to set forces in motion that would outwardly settle the problem, and not a few shallow-brained jingals have clamored for a "strong" policy of that sort. Had the President been swayed by passion, or animated by any other feeling than a patriotic desire to maintain the honor of his own country and a humanitarian desire to observe the rights of other nations, we should have entered on a bloody war with Mexico, whose fundamental problems would be farther away from a solution than they now are.

Just so with ordinary men in the ordinary walks of life. They are successful in solving their problems just to the extent that they act without passion and stand by their own rights while respecting those of other people. They deserve the proud title of man to the degree that they possess their own souls, despite the pressure that their desires or opportunities may exert to divert them from the path of honor, which is not a road that leads to the cheap praise of cheap men.

The Weakness of Absolutism

THE report that the dismissal of Moltke as head of the general staff of the German army was due to court intrigue may be false, but where there is an irresponsible head of both the government and the army, it may well be true. Herein lies a weakness of absolutism which goes some distance to counterbalance the weakness of democracies at the outset of war. In countries that are ruled by the people, political influences will bring mediocre men to the front in times of peace. Then when the great need comes, the nation's best men, replace the good-enoughs, as happened both in France and England. After that, the competent are given a free hand to accomplish the given task; they and those that appoint them seek to gain the good will of a people; political influences do not exist for the time being.

Where one man has absolute power, the army will be in a state of readiness. Unless it immediately and continuously wins vic-

tories, however, its generals have no secure tenure of command. Court influences, the entourage of the monarch, have not to convince an entire nation that a general should be superseded; they have only to convince one man, who is not responsible to anybody. If Joffre were removed, or if Kitchener were superseded, France and England would demand to be told why, and the information would have to be given them. Therefore, neither of them will be thrown aside because of backstairs influence.

Moltke, however, can be got rid of summarily, and nobody bold enough to demand the reason. It may be that his successor is better fitted for the post, but it is also possible that he is not, and that this virtual confession that German arms have failed to win anticipated success is due to nothing except the fact that only one man—and he a man whose acts may not be probed on this earth—had to be convinced that Moltke should go.

Richmond's Duty at Pine Camp

THERE should be, and it is to be hoped there will be, no serious opposition in any department of the city government to the taking over of Pine Camp and its future control and operation under direct municipal auspices. The function that the Tuberculosis Camp Society has performed for the last seven or eight years is distinctly municipal in its inspiration and purpose, and should never have been thrust on the already overburdened shoulders of private benevolence.

There is, of course, the urgent necessity that indigent consumptives, for their own sakes, shall be taken care of in an institution and under circumstances adapted to their pathetic condition—that they may receive the treatment that will restore them to health, if that be possible, or, at the worst, that their last days shall be made comfortable—but this consideration does not represent the city's primary interest in Pine Camp. To the municipality as a whole it is of larger consequence that these individuals, many of them in the final stages of pulmonary tuberculosis, shall be segregated, so that the universal menace that their condition involves, and that is accentuated by their helplessness and their poverty, shall be removed from the doorstep of the body politic.

Let no one be foolish enough to imagine that his situation in life, however exalted, removes him or his family from the possibility of infection from the city's less happily circumstanced social strata.

Pine Camp is operated exclusively for indigent white sufferers. It would violate every dictate of humanity if they should be neglected, and it would violate as well every modern mandate of disease prevention.

The Tuberculosis Camp Society, which has erected at Pine Camp buildings worth \$25,000, has offered to turn those over to the city without cost. Those whose contributions have permitted the continuance of this humane work feel they can no longer make good the annual difference between the city appropriation and the budget of expense. Under such circumstances, Richmond's duty is perfectly clear.

Teaching the Lesson of Fire Protection

MAYOR AINSLIE'S satisfaction with the work done in Richmond, in the cause of fire prevention, by citizens generally and in every section and by the Street Cleaning Department, is shared by the public. Not alone has this "clean-up" period been potent of immediate good results, in the rubbish removed from cellars and the actual minimizing of the fire peril, but it has had an educational influence as well.

Whenever our esteemed, but too complacent friend, Mr. Good Citizen, is aroused from the lethargy which customarily overpowers him, something of value has been accomplished. Ordinarily, he wakes just as he locks the stable door, after the elopement of Dobbin with a perfect stranger, or to use an illustration nearer at hand, when he begins to dig for his insurance policies among the ashes of his dwelling.

The spectacular has its function and its value, after all. This period of fire prevention, to which, at the Mayor's instance, the city devoted itself, carried its meaning and its warning into every Richmond home. Moreover, it taught its lesson at the right time. If ever an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, it is in this very matter. When the flames begin to rage, a fireman has all the outward seeming of a flannel-shirted, rubber-booted and steel-helmeted angel, but everybody, including the fireman, is far happier when his visits are made in his individual and social rather than in his official and professional capacity.

A Campaign Pledge

MAX M. HUNBERRY, defeated congressional candidate on the Progressive ticket, swears in his election statement that he made no pledges to any living person save his wife, and to her he promised that he would be home of nights after the election, and expressed the hope that they could so live that they might go to heaven and never have to go to Washington. The voters fulfilled one part of his wish, the other part being now in process of hopeful searching.

But that pledge interests us. A pledge to stay at home nights after the election is an absorbing bit of documentary evidence that Hunberry had some regrets in the strife and turmoil and under the necessities of stumping his district. Whether he promises to stay home nights as a matter of choice or voluntary punishment does not appear, but it must be very gratifying to the lady in the case. The natural thing is to rejoice with this Kentuckian that he was spared the roll call and the committee work. If he runs again, it should be for night watchman on his own home block.

Rear-Admiral Stockton says that the Middle West has more patriotism than any other section of the United States. Probably mistakes interurban trolley cars for love of country.

Not wishing to violate neutrality, but it begins to look as if the German army emitted Von Kluck and then ceased to cackle.

It is now said that T. R. will not run for President in 1916. Got tired of waiting for the third cup of coffee?

East Prussians will now experience a belated sense of sympathy with the Belgians.

As soldiers, the Austrians appear to be excellent wearers of fancy costumes.

Wonder if the motion picture interests are back of the new Mexican stunts?

Women voters have killed prize-fights in California.

SONGS AND SAWS

Shocking.

A ruler, whose culture was rare,
Said: "For Romans I never did care;
They are horridly crude;
And their manners are rude—
Quiet coarse and uncouth, I declare."

"For art they've no fondness at all,
So far as I know can recall,
The cathedrals still stand
Where they've covered the land—
They've bagged not a single town hall."

"Moreover, I said they would run
At sound of my Jack Johnson gun.
They did run, it is true;
But the cultureless crew
Chased me from my place in the sun."

The Penitentist Says:

There's a good deal of truth in this old theory
That "virtue is its own reward." At least, it
Never seems to draw any gold bonds or steam
Yachts.

Unpardonable.

He—What's the trouble between you and
Miss Swatthill?—I thought
you were close friends.
She—We were, but the catly
creature went around telling
people that she had the
greatest admiration and re-
gard for me, and wanted
to be just exactly like me
when she attained my age.

Very Different.

Status—What is this talk I hear about you
getting a permanent job?
Grubbs—Not a word of truth in it. The fact
is that I am considering the acceptance of a
post of honor and emolument under the Federal
administration at Washington.

Drawing Near.

This is the time when gridiron braves
Are whetting hatchets for the fray,
And other hatchets are prepared
For use in quite another way.
The season's culmination's near,
When all will own King Football's sway;
The turkey crop's reported fine—
Earth speeds towards Thanksgiving Day.

THE TATTLEB.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot comes forward as a penman, offering good counsel to the belligerents in the Staunton imbroglio. Says the V.-P.: "We trust our Staunton contemporaries will not think it offensively intrusive that we suggest to them that two newspapers cannot devote their columns to anything more unprofitable to themselves and less interesting to the public than continued attacks on each other." It may be interesting to observe the effect of this pax vobiscum.

Says the Winchester Star: "By way of Copenhagen comes report that the Germans are building at Hamburg submarines of a new type and of sufficient size to serve as transports for the conveyance of troops under water." That is comparatively mild in comparison with some of the reports coming from Berlin and Petrograd. We are daily expecting a report of the building of a new type of Dreadnought in Russia or Germany large enough to permit of the raising of crops on board; ships that will not have to put into port for fuel or provisions; ships with hulls in which coal may be mined.

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, possibly casting about for some one to feel sorry for, inquires: "Who is President of Mexico to-day?" Wasted solicitude. He will be living in Europe and the glorious past a month hence.

The Bristol Herald-Courier observes: "That woman who proposes to travel around the world in male attire is putting herself in a way to learn just how little consideration man receives at the hands of the public and how hard he has to kick for his rights." Give the lady a chance. She realizes, no doubt, that there is no show for a klieg in those narrow skirts in which fashion has incased her sex.

Characteristic of the unfeeling Editor Jawn Maginias is the report he makes in his Radford News to our perfectly ladylike comment on the city's poke to give the Radford Council when that body refused to build a bridge. We had merely remarked: "There is a lugubrious tinge of humor in this editorial comment from the Radford News, whether intentional or otherwise: 'The bridge ordinance was knocked out by Council. The fight for a free bridge, however must go on. The freetholder should have the privilege of passing on the matter.' 'Passing on the matter' sounds suspiciously like the undercurrent of wagging wit that flowed through the 'rad' day's stories the same Maginias was famed for in his Newspaper Row days."

Comes now the said and same Maginias, quoting the foregoing, and to these presents he subjoins: "Puns asinorum. Let us bray." Shades of Andy Horn (whose place was erst well known to the Maginias and his ilk as a trying tree, conveniently located under the big bridge) and the Only William, author of the brain-duster, hard by, defend us! Have we done aught to deserve this flagellation? Neigh! Neigh! Still, who is minded to assume the attitude of the Denver Innocents, upon whom Eugene Field's "Man Who Worked With Dana on the Xoo Yawk Sun" imposed. They were philosophers. Said they:

"We dropped the matter quietly;
We never made no fuss.
When we get played for suckers—
Why, that's a loss on us."

Current Editorial Comment

Neither in Germany nor in the United States will Ambassador Gerard's suggestion that Americans contribute funds for the support of Belgian prisoners of war be taken seriously.

It is certain that no American money will go for such a purpose, nor should it. It is Germany's duty to properly and adequately provide for the war prisoners within her boundaries. For Americans to assume any part of this burden would be as much a breach of the spirit of neutrality as would be American contributions to the support of the soldiers of any of the combatant nations in the field. Such a proposal is not likely to be welcomed in Germany, not because it questions the reliability of Berlin assertions that Germany has a plenitude of supplies and to spare; second, because it carries the plain inference that Germany is not now properly caring for her prisoners of war.—New York Herald.

Neutrality in the Orchestra

The Philadelphia Orchestra programs have been much debated within and without the ranks of that admirable organization, and the sensible conclusion has been reached by the musicians that it is to disregard the nationality of the composers and to play whatever things are meritorious in the best possible fashion, regardless of the land of the origin. To follow any other course would be ridiculous chauvinism. Music is cosmopolitan, a citizen of the world; her soft hand is welcome at all frontiers. The art of harmony itself is harmonizing, and, Congress famously tells us in "The Mourning Bride," soothes even the savage breast. That is why the Philadelphia Orchestra, the New York Symphony Orchestra, the St. Louis Orchestra and other bodies of similar consecration to an ideal pursuit opened the season with the earnest adjuration to their men to forget, in the presence of music, that the membership of such a society is compounded of every

European nation. The political household divided against itself is not to be paralleled in a musical community at variance. The roster of the Philadelphia and Boston Orchestras, for example, hold hardly an English or American name; the smoothness and unanimity of their performances could not have proceeded from a belligerent babel of acrimony and countercheck quarrels at rehearsal. The music-makers, in fidelity to the Muse, in justice to the public, are bound to be wholly indifferent to the label of workmanship attached to a musical production. The only question is that of the intrinsic worth of the composition. If it is good music, it is to be hailed with acclaim and played, as play, as a welcome and exhilarating distraction from what is heavy upon the hearts and minds of us all in time of war.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 14, 1864.)

Quiet reigned on the lines in front of Richmond and Petersburg yesterday. So very quiet indeed, has General Grant's army been of late that its very existence is, to judge from recent Northern papers, forgotten. The New York Herald has taken down its great sign, "Grant," that used to stare at us in flaming caps from the top of its front page, and that journal has not a word to throw away upon the army of the James or the Army of the Potomac.

It appears that Sheridan's continued presence in the Valley is not to capture any more small towns, to destroy any more of our lines of communication, but solely to keep Early out of Maryland and Pennsylvania. If Sheridan's army is in any way weakened to furnish more aid to Grant, then Early will march into Maryland and Pennsylvania at his will.

The latest report from the Valley is to the effect that General Early passed through Winchester on Saturday last on his way to the Potomac. His army is said to be efficient and enthusiastic.

A telegram at the War Department says that Early's cavalry has a successful engagement with the enemy some six miles beyond Winchester on the Martinsburg Road. The enemy was defeated, and our troops moved up ten miles on the road.

Couriers report that Sheridan's army has been largely weakened by the sending of two corps to the help of Grant at Petersburg.

A special telegram to the Dispatch says that the Federals have removed the rails from the Manassas Gap Railroad as far down as its junction with the Orange and Alexandria Railway. Apparently they have possession now of all of that section of country.

General Beauregard reports officially to the War Department that General Forrest is still engaged in fighting the enemy at Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River; that he has already destroyed four gunboats of eight guns each, and has captured many enemy barges, with a large quantity of quartermaster's stores, and various landings and in sundry warehouses. It is estimated that Forrest has destroyed 100 tons of stores.

General Forrest reports that six gunboats are coming up the Tennessee river, and that he has set his plans to capture them as soon as they show up where he is waiting for them.

The reports received by the latest Northern papers that have come show that Lincoln was overwhelmingly elected President of Yankee Land, McClellan receiving the electoral vote of only three States, New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky.

The Voice of the People

Virginia Flag for Heller Ship.

Sir,—All over Virginia we hear the proposal of Governor Stuart to send a shipload of Virginia products to the distressed Belgians, is meeting with indorsement and enthusiastic approval. Every true Virginian would be glad to be represented on that ship in some way, however small.

Since this is a ship sent from Virginia by Virginians and loaded with Virginia products, could she not appropriately display the Virginia flag? Doubtless the United States flag will have to be officially flown, but as a matter of appropriate sentiment and as a greeting to the Belgians, could the ship not fly, unofficially, the flag of Old Dominion? This would be a matter of great pride to our Virginians, who regret that our historic flag is so seldom seen as to be almost unknown to Virginia children. I commend this suggestion to the consideration of those who have the power to bring it about.

ALFRED W. H. JENNINGS.

Lynchburg, November 10, 1914.

Another Protest Against Dust Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir,—It is long time that every citizen should be aroused to the serious importance of the dust nuisance. It is a common thing to hear visitors to the city remark, "You have the dirtiest city I ever saw." I believe that the dust of the city is extra tax for the purpose of keeping the streets well watered. The trouble will not stop there.

To have a clean city it is positively necessary to have no receptacles at the corners of the streets to receive the waste papers and trash. How do you account for papers blowing about the streets in every direction? It is simply because there is no receptacle to receive them. Then it is no wonder that the dust nuisance is so bad.

Mr. Editor, keep up the good work until we shall have what every public-spirited citizen most earnestly desires—a "spotless town."

R. SELDEN ELLYSON.

Richmond, November 13, 1914.

Queries and Answers

Barbary States.
Please tell me the names of the Barbary States and on what powers they depend.

ALGERIA, MOROCCO, TUNIS (France), TRIPOLI (Italy).

Sex Distribution.
Please state the sex distribution in the United States proper.

About 106 males to 100 females.

Regional Banks.
Please give the names of the cities in which the regional banks are located.

R. G. B. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco.

Coins, Etc.
Lists from G. H. Turner, H. N. Sowers and M. L. L. contains nothing of premium value.

A Date.
Please tell me what day of the week was July 4, 1810.

Monday.

The Bright Side of Life

Had To.
"What do you suppose makes that baby cry so awfully loud?"
"Why, both its parents are hard of hearing, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

Cured.
He—When I was a boy I was once thrashed for telling the truth.
She—That cured you, I suppose?—London Opinion.

His One Weakness.
"How is your little boy doing at school?"
"He gets a good mark in the toothbrush drill and in the more advanced class, but he doesn't seem able to learn arithmetic."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Interested.
"My dear, you ought to pass up trivial things and take an interest in deep subjects. Take history, for instance. Here is an interesting item. Caesar, the tyrant, put up a hat for the Swiss to salute." The lady was a trifle interested. "How was it trimmed?" she inquired.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She Didn't Jump Over This Moon

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



AVIATION'S PART IN MODERN WARFARE

A most important measure affecting not only the Signal Corps, but the army in general, was authorized by the act of Congress approved July 18, 1914, to increase the efficiency of the Signal Corps by the use of aircraft. For aviation purposes, says the report of the chief signal officer of the army to the Secretary of War. Under this act the Signal Corps is increased by the addition of an aviation section, consisting of not to exceed sixty officers and 250 enlisted men. At present the strength of the aviation section of the Signal Corps under this act is 24 officers, 115 enlisted men and 7 civilian employees, with several applications for this service under consideration.

The importance of this measure, the effect of which is to create a flying corps for the army, cannot be exaggerated, for existing conditions, show that whatever may be the conclusions drawn as to the use of aircraft for the service of the army, and for other purposes, the importance of the importance of the dirigible, there can be no doubt of the value of the aeroplane in rapid and long-range reconnaissance work and of its power to secure data to transmit by radio visual signals of direct flight information of importance to armies in the field. So true is this that it seems almost incredible that the aeroplane, and, to some smaller degree, the dirigible, have not, as yet, been adopted by the army. The use of aircraft for these purposes cannot be open to the charge of inhumanity and cruelty. But as to the service of the army, and for other purposes, much doubt remains except where an overhead attack upon troops can be made effective—a condition that, though many isolated instances of its value in attack are cited. When used in general destructive work against noncombatants, dislike to this method of attack must always exist. As shown broadcast upon the earth, or employed under conditions which make specific aim useless, is at least distasteful. But aside from this feeling it now appears that as a weapon of attack, in attacking an enemy by the dropping of bombs and other missiles, little of importance has been proved. In reality, little is known of the power of aircraft, though much is guesswork, and is feared. It seems probable, however, to judge from existing conditions, that the effect is largely moral, and that physical results heretofore have been from this method of attack have been far too meagre to warrant the cost, effort and risk called upon to produce them.

The proved efficiency of fire of small arms and guns from the ground at aircraft operating at elevations below 5,000 feet under adverse weather conditions compels flying at such great altitudes, especially by the dirigible, that the reaching of the selected object by falling projectiles becomes improbable. For aerial attack, it is true, the dirigible and the aeroplane, however, but, generally, they also hide the objective, and the attacks heretofore made have been ineffectual, or so widely irregular as to have accomplished nothing. It has especial value to a commander in finding his own troops, in keeping him informed when movements are taking place, of the position of his troops, and of the position of the enemy's troops. In short, of keeping him constantly in touch with the locations and movements of all his troops under the changing conditions of war.

This much is proved, but it does not follow that the aircraft carries out the reconnaissance of certain elements of the service, the infantry, the Signal Corps, and more especially, the cavalry. On the contrary, it extends the usefulness and power of all, for if the general field of reconnaissance is outlined, it is obvious that the cavalry or infantry can more readily strike its objective and more quickly and accurately obtain information regarding any particular point than if either are seemingly to search the whole field of operations for locations and forces regarding which an intimate knowledge is desired. In other words, by aid of aircraft, and more especially of the dirigible, a reconnaissance by troops moves less in the dark, knows better what to look for and learn in detail, and does so with less effort in accomplishing the object sought. So, in the case of a reconnaissance, the use of aircraft, and more especially of the dirigible, is a most valuable aid to the commander in finding his own troops, in keeping him informed when movements are taking place, of the position of his troops, and of the position of the enemy's troops. In short, of keeping him constantly in touch with the locations and movements of all his troops under the changing conditions of war.

Not only is the dirigible, and more especially, the aeroplane, invaluable in locating the position of the enemy's troops, but it has especial value to a commander in finding his own troops, in keeping him informed when movements are taking place, of the position of his troops, and of the position of the enemy's troops. In short, of keeping him constantly in touch with the locations and movements of all his troops under the changing conditions of war.

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In addition to the influence now exerted by aircraft on grand operations, events now appear to show that its value in more detailed operations is great, and may increase in the future to enormous proportions. It is now well established that the accuracy, and its cost is comparatively great.